



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1841

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

YOUR PEACE OF MIND IS GREATLY DISTURBED when your find your eyes are not so good as they used to be.

ACCURATE GLASSES will overcome the trouble.

N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
15, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,114 號四十四百一千九萬一第 日八初月七閏年未己 HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1919. 一拜禮 號一月玖年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 57 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags 55 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. (50)

POMMERY & GREN
CHAMPAGNE.

JOHN WALKER & SONS
SCOTCH

WHISKY.

BOORD & SONS
LONDON GIN.

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MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

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CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE.
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A LING & CO.

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CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING

UNDER TAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1219. (78)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 15 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	

SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30	" 15 "
3.30	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 6.30	" 15 "
6.30	to 8.00	" 10 "

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30	" 15 "
3.30	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 6.30	" 15 "
6.30	to 8.00	" 10 "

SHORT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central. Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. (79)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

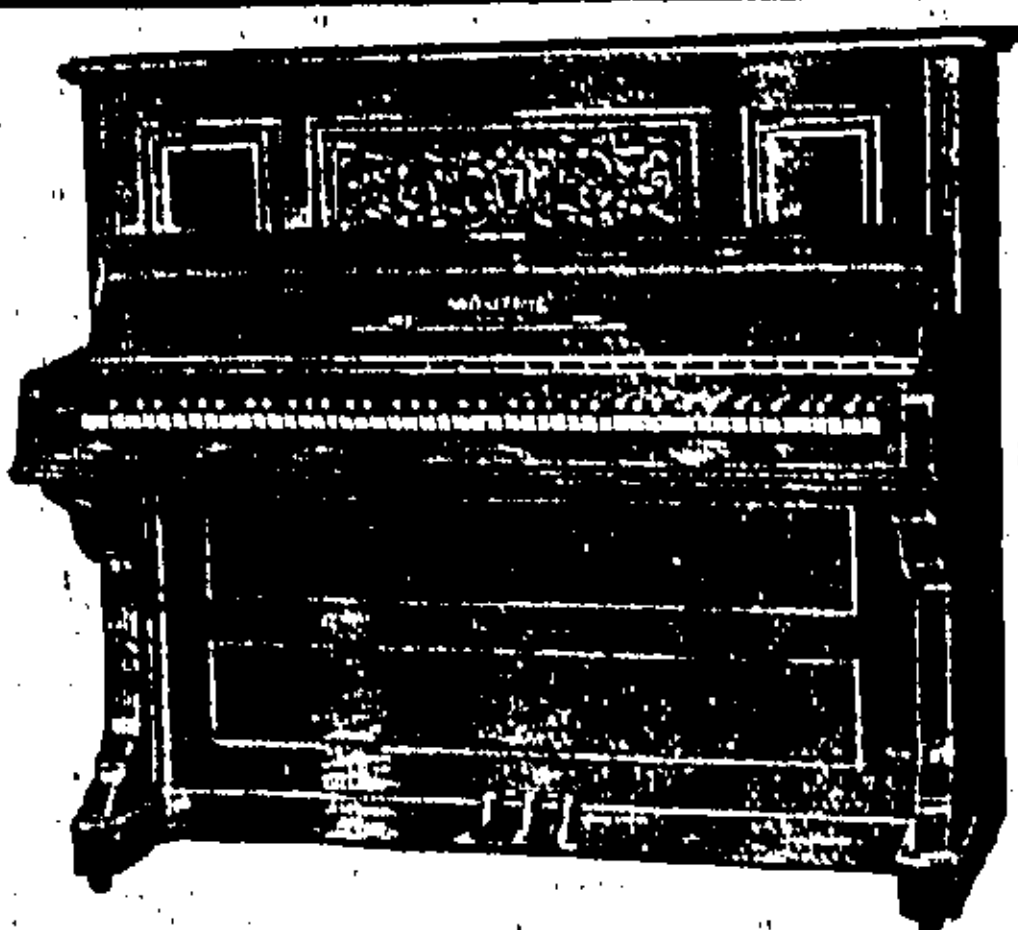
DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local Express	No. 2 Local Express	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Through Express
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsui)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45
SHUI LING	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55
SHUI LING	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05
SHANGHAI	arr. 8.10	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25
SHANGHAI	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30
TAIPO	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.40	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40
TAIPO	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45
SHANGHAI	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55
SHANGHAI	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00
SHANGHAI	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10
SHANGHAI	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15
SHANGHAI	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25
SHANGHAI	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30
SHANGHAI	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40
SHANGHAI	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45
SHANGHAI	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55
SHANGHAI	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00
SHANGHAI	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10
SHANGHAI	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15
SHANGHAI	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25
SHANGHAI	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30
SHANGHAI	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40
SHANGHAI	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45
SHANGHAI	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55
SHANGHAI	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00
SHANGHAI	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10
SHANGHAI	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15
SHANGHAI	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25
SHANGHAI	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30
SHANGHAI	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40
SHANGHAI	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45
SHANGHAI	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55
SHANGHAI	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00
SHANGHAI	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10
SHANGHAI	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15
SHANGHAI	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25
SHANGHAI	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30
SHANGHAI	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40
SHANGHAI	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45
SHANGHAI	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55
SHANGHAI	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00
SHANGHAI	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10
SHANGHAI	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15
SHANGHAI	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25
SHANGHAI	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30
SHANGHAI	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.40
SHANGHAI	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45
SHANGHAI	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.55
SHANGHAI	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00
SHANGHAI	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.10
SHANGHAI	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15
SHANGHAI	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.25
SHANGHAI	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30
SHANGHAI	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.40
SHANGHAI	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45
SHANGHAI	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.40	arr. 16.55
SHANGHAI	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00
SHANGHAI	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.40	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.10
SHANGHAI	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15
SHANGHAI	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.40	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.10	arr. 17.25
SHANGHAI	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.30	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30
SHANGHAI	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.40	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.40	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.10	arr. 17.25	arr. 17.40
SHANGHAI	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45
SHANGHAI	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.40	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.10	arr. 17.25	arr. 17.40	arr. 17.55
SHANGHAI	dep. 15.45	dep. 15.60	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.00
SHANGHAI	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.40	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.10	arr. 17.25	arr. 17.40	arr. 17.55	arr. 18.10
SHANGHAI	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.15
SHANGHAI	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.10	arr. 17.25	arr. 17.40	arr. 17.55	arr. 18.10	arr. 18.2

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Scientifically constructed of the best materials are second to none for lasting qualities, and are backed by a

GUARANTEE
for
FIVE YEARS.



PRICES from \$425.

Easy Payments can be arranged.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[23-1]

MACKINTOSH'S

END OF SEASON
BARGAIN WEEK

All good stock, but odd lines and some articles slightly shop soiled, marked at exceptionally low prices to clear in order to make room for new Autumn Goods.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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CIGARETTES

The Real Burley Cigarette

IT'S TOASTED.

An entirely New principle in

Cigarette Manufacture.

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CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

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THE
CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

METRO presents
EMMY WHELEN

in

"VANITY."

Usual Prices.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

125

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.
DISTRIBUTION OF SPORTS
PRIZES.

The members of the Kowloon Cricket Club and their lady friends spent an interesting afternoon on Saturday, when the prizes won in the different departments of sport were distributed.

The Bowls Match. Married. Single. played during the afternoon (two rinks) ended in a win for the bachelors by 47 heads to 33. The teams were:

Singles: Overy, Neilson, Oswald and Gorrard (skip), 28.

Married: Blackburn, White, Oxberry and Pile (skip), 11.

Singles: Macintosh, Shiveley, Coleman and Jack (skip), 19.

Married: Robinson, Elson, Richmond and Bond (skip), 22.

At the conclusion, Mr. R. E. Lindell, the Vice-President, in distributing the prizes said that the list showed the manifold activities of the Club.

The prize-winners were as follows:—

CRICKET.

Batting Prize 1917-18. Won by K. M. Macintosh.

Batting. Presented by Mr. D. Neilson; won by K. M. Macintosh.

Batting. Presented by Mr. C. H. Hardy; won by J. P. Robinson.

Batting. Presented by Mr. W. B. Hind; won by C. I. Stapleton.

Bowling. Presented by Mr. R. E. Lindell; won by R. Pestonji.

Bowling. Presented by Mr. J. Ormiston; won by C. P. James.

Mixed Doubles. Presented by Club; won by Mr. and Mrs. R. Macintosh.

2. presented by Club; won by Mr. J. Stalker and Mrs. Blackburn.

3. "Class Handicap Singles. 1. presented by Club; won by R. E. Wheeler.

2. presented by Club; won by A. W. E. Davidson.

GOLF.

Morrison Cup. Presented by Mr. A. Morrison; won by M. Melver. Second prize, presented by Club; won by J. Parkes.

Hind Cup. Presented by Mr. W. B. Hind; won by G. W. Avenell. Second prize, presented by Club; won by J. H. Mead.

Winifred Cup. Presented by Mr. W. J. Edwards; won by J. Jack. Second prize, presented by Club; won by G. W. Avenell.

The winners of the Bowls match received silver spoons.

TRADE REPORT.
EXPORTS

LEAD.—Price has declined about \$12 per picul since the issue of our last report. The reasons for this heavy drop are said to be the rapid rise in exchange, security of homeward tonnage, Government control of prices at home, and large shipments from the North. The Northern lead was attracted to this market by the very high prices, which were ruling here until lately.

OILS GENERALLY.—No business of any importance has been recorded during the interval, mainly owing to lack of freight space and high exchange. Peanut oil is weak at \$29.50 to \$30.00 per picul.

RICE.—We have to report a decidedly weaker feeling in the market, owing to large arrivals of Wuho and other grades of rice. A few fairly big shipments of Saigon rice have also come in, and there has been a marked drop in the price of "Broken." Japanese buyers have entirely withdrawn from the market and, as their home markets are now said to be well stocked, they are not likely to resume operations here for some little time to come. Closing quotations are as follows:

Siam garden rice, \$32 (nominal).

Siam straight rice, \$29.50.

Siam long rice, \$19.25.

Saigon round rice, \$12.50.

Wuho white rice, \$12.50.

STANDARD OIL 15deg.—Quiet at \$17. Cassia Oil, 50/80 per cent. c.a., is quiet at \$35 and 75/80 per cent. c.a., at \$34.5, but there is nothing doing.

TIN is quiet. The quotation for 90 per cent. is \$37.50 per picul.

GALVANIZED.—There is nothing doing. The closing rate is \$40.

STANDARD 99 per cent. pure is quoted at \$23.5. There is no business.

THE INDO-CHINA MARKET.

The war has very greatly stimulated trade between Great Britain and French Colonies and Possessions. For example, in the year before the outbreak of the struggle, British exports to French Indo-China amounted to only \$158,970, but during the last three years they have averaged nearly \$800,000. The explanation is, of course, not only that Great Britain has stepped temporarily into the gap caused by the inability of France to export manufactures so freely during the war as previously, but that the rapid industrial development of Indo-China has brought about a spending capacity in that part of the world which has in a particular manner made demands on British sources of supply.

France is unquestionably one of the richest of the French Colonial possessions. Agriculture is particularly advanced, maize, cotton, tea, and rubber being among the principal crops. Mining also plays an important part, coal being extensively located, and the deposits being of excellent quality, while there is also an increasing output of zinc, antimony, gold, silver, tin, tungsten, and talc.

Manufacturing industries are being scientifically fostered: sugar refining is conducted on the most up-to-date lines and with the latest machinery; cotton goods are extensively manufactured, and progress in modern directions is being made with the native industries of silk-weaving, tanning, and paper-milling.

The total trade of French Indo-China is valued at about \$20,000,000, of which in normal times French handles about half and Asiatic countries about 40 per cent.

HONGKONG MONEY
CHANGERS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS NECESSARY.

The Government Gazette contains the following new regulations relating to money-changers:—

(1)—Every money-changer shall keep account books in such form as the Captain-Superintendent of Police shall direct, and such account books shall contain the following particulars:—

(a)—An account of every transaction whatsoever entered into by the money-changer with respect to any silver dollars, whether such silver dollars be bought or sold or exchanged or otherwise dealt in, and whether the transaction be completed or a contract for future completion.

(b)—Sufficient information to enable a balance to be struck at any moment for the purposes of ascertaining the stock of silver dollars in the possession of the money-changer.

(c)—Such other particulars as the Captain-Superintendent of Police may direct.

(2)—If the stock of silver dollars in the possession of any money-changer differs at any time from the balance as ascertained from the said account books, or if any account book kept by any money-changer in pursuance of these regulations is ascertained to contain any false entry, it shall be lawful for the Captain-Superintendent of Police to cancel the licence of the money-changer.

(3)—Every money-changer shall furnish to the Captain-Superintendent of Police on the 1st and 15th day of each month a return in such form as the Captain-Superintendent of Police may direct showing the number of silver dollars bought, sold, or exchanged by such money-changer during the preceding half-month.

(4)—Every money-changer shall permit any police officer, who may be authorised in writing thereto by the Captain-Superintendent of Police, to examine all his account books, to search his premises, and to examine all the silver dollars in his possession or under his control at the date of such search and examination.

(5)—Every money-changer shall exhibit in a conspicuous place on the premises where his business as money-changer is carried on every notice regarding the currency of the Colony which may have been sent to him by the Colonial Treasurer or the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

(6)—The licence must be kept on the premises used for the changing of money, and must be produced when demanded by the Captain-Superintendent of Police or any person deputed by him in that behalf.

(7)—The words "Licensed Money-Changer" in large characters in English and Chinese characters are to be exhibited conspicuously on the premises to the satisfaction of the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

(8)—The licensee may not occupy for the purpose of his business as a money-changer any premises other than those stated in his licence without the approval of the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

(9)—The licensee may not transfer the business of money-changer to other premises without first obtaining the permission in writing of the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who will endorse any alterations on the licence.

(10)—The licensee must carry on his business entirely on his own premises, and must not obstruct any street, thoroughfare or footpath by himself or his customers is permissible.

(11)—The licence may be cancelled by the Captain-Superintendent of Police on one month's notice in writing being given to the licensee at the licensed premises.

(12)—Every money-changer, who carries on business on board ships in Victoria Harbour must have a licence in his own name, and must produce the same when demanded by the Captain-Superintendent of Police or any person deputed by him for this purpose.

(13)—No money-changer may transfer his licence without the consent in writing of the Captain-Superintendent of Police who will endorse the alteration of name on the licence.

(14)—No person may carry on the business of money-changer between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. without the permission in writing of the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

JAPAN'S INCREASING TRADE.

The full figures of Japan's trade for 1918 now available show that exports rose over those for 1917 by no less than \$35,969,512, manufactured goods alone accounting for an expansion of \$26,566,926. Last year's increase over the previous 12 months was just about equal to the whole of Japan's export trade a few years previous to the war.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

The exports of cotton goods from Japan increased during 1915-1917 by no less than \$9,000,000, grey shirtings and sheetings leading with an advance of \$1,700,000, while cotton prints, T-cloths, imitation nankeen, and white shirting and sheetings each showed betterment to from \$400,000 to \$500,000. In regard to cotton yarns, the exports in 1917 as compared with 1915 showed an advance of over \$2,000,000. The growth of Japanese machinery exports was represented by an increase between the two periods of upwards of \$1,250,000, electrical machinery leading, and accounting for no less than \$200,000 of this increase. Other lines which have been successfully exploited during the last few years are iron manufactures, brass goods, enamelled hardware, electrical wire, metal buttons, hosiery, matches, chemicals, tanning extracts, and musical instruments.

HUMILITY—TRUE AND FALSE.
A WARNING TO THE CHURCH-GOER
AND THE EUROPEAN IN THE
EAST.

"Humility, true and false" formed the subject of the Rev. H. Copley Mayle's sermon at St. John's Cathedral yesterday evening. Taking as his text "Every one that exalteth himself shall be humbled, but he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." (St. Luke c. 14, v. 14), the

rev. gentleman said:—
The Gospel for today is the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. They both went up to the Temple to pray. The Pharisee's prayer consisted in the glorification of himself, "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican. I fast twice in the week. I give tithes of all that I get."

But the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote his breast saying, "God be merciful to me, a sinner." Our Lord's comment is "I say unto you this man went down to his house justified rather than the other," and then he added the words of the text, "Everyone that exalteth himself shall be humbled, but he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

The Pharisees were the religious people of Christ's day. Their Rabbis had laid down innumerable rules and regulations governing almost every act in a man's life. For example, in the morning, having risen from bed, it was not lawful to move four steps before washing the hands and face, which the Rabbis taught was necessary to cleanse one from the defilement of sleep, as the image of death. It was unlawful to touch the face or any part of the body with the right hand, it must be done exactly as prescribed, and these were the directions to be followed. Lifting the ever with the right hand, it must be passed into the left, and clear cold water, Rabbistically clean, must be poured three over the right hand, the fingers of which must be open, and must point to the ground. The left hand must then be washed in the same way, with water poured on it from the right, and then the face must be washed three times. The palms of the hands must then be joined, with the thumbs and fingers outstretched, and the words must be uttered "Lift up your hands to the sanctuary and praise the Lord." As the day began with this anxiety over the infinitely little acts prescribed by the Rabbis so it went on throughout the day. The occasions that demanded the washing of the hands were countless. It must be done even after cutting the nails or killing a flea, and the more water that was used the more was the supposed piety of the user. If one had not been out of doors it was enough to pour water on the hands, but anyone coming in from out of doors needed to plunge his hands into the water, for he knew not what uncleanness might have been near him in the streets, where there were sixty saloons of water. The same system of minute regulation extended to all that was eaten or drunk. It is easy to see what a burden these rules inevitably became to those who really tried to observe them, and how they could not fail to lead to hypocrisy and evasion. Religion had become a life-long slavery to externals, while the essence of religion was lost. The Pharisees thought much of religion, but their religion consisted in external acts rather than in spiritual communion with God, and while they were so careful about the cleansing of their hands, their hearts were full of all kinds of evil thought. They "trusted in themselves that they were righteous, and despised others." They were the special temptation for religious people in all ages—to trust in outward forms rather than in the surrender of the heart to God, and to regard themselves as specially pleasing to God. The prayer of the Pharisee showed no feeling of unworthiness and no thought of any need of forgiveness.

How different was the whole attitude of the Publican. He may have been a wealthy man, but he was a member of a despised class and he knew it. But within him his conscience upbraided him with his sins and he yearned for forgiveness from God. "God be merciful to me a sinner" was his prayer; no assertion of his merits, only a cry for mercy, but it came from a contrite and humble heart and it was heard. The parable is a warning to us not to trust in ourselves that we are righteous, but to gain the virtue of humility.

How often the religious person is inclined to look with an air of superiority at the irreligious and secretly, if not openly, to thank God that he is not as other men are. If we are doing so let us take to heart the warning of the parable and fling away our self-righteousness, and see our lives as God sees them. Do not let us suppose that we are righteous and virtuous because we attend public worship. It is the duty of every Christian to worship God publicly, and those who do not do so are neglecting a duty. But people who are neglecting a duty, and people whom we regard as irreligious may be performing more duties and may be more pleasing in God's sight than those who think that religion consists in going to Church. Public worship is due to God and it is a reminder to us that we are members of a great society, the Church, which is in the world in order that it may win the world for Christ. And when we realize how little we have done to gain that victory we may well be filled with humility at having accomplished so little.

Humility is essentially a Christian virtue and it is one which is often misrepresented and despised. Real humility requires great strength of character and constant communion with God, and it is one of the rarest of virtues. It is not to be confused with self-deprecation, which is generally a cloak for pride. As true humility is one of the rarest and most beautiful of virtues, so false humility is one of the most of sins, and a very common one. As Coleridge wrote:—
"And the Devil did grin, for his darling sin."

Is the pride that apes humility? Humility found its perfect example in our Blessed Lord. "He humbled Himself." But His humility did not prevent him denouncing sin and evil when he met it. Read the 23rd chapter of St. Matthew and you will see how sharply and severely Jesus Christ could rebuke evil. Or see Him driving the money-changers out of the Temple and threatening them to hasten their departments. He certainly did not teach that we should never go beyond passive resistance to evil. There were times when He resisted it vigorously and actively, and His last message to His disciples before His betrayal and arrest included the injunction "be that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one." So I believe it is absolutely untrue to the facts of Christ's life to regard Him as only a passive resistor to evil. Such a belief arises from fixing the attention on certain texts and ignoring anything which does not agree with them. It is a mistake which Tolstoi and many other writers have made.

I was reading last week Mr. Harold Begbie's latest novel called "Mr. Stirling sticks it out." Some of you may have read it. The object of the book, the author tells us, was to draw attention to the treatment of conscientious objectors to military service. In the book the hero, Christopher Stirling, a Quaker, is in many ways a most attractive character, and one who humbly tries to follow the teaching and example of Jesus Christ. He surrenders great wealth and the prospect of a great position to live amongst the poor in Walworth and to devote his life to helping and elevating them. In all this he is certainly true in his idea of the teaching and example of Christ, but when he becomes a conscientious objector he seems to me to be ignoring an essential part of the example which Christ set us. To ignore Christ's words to the Pharisees and to Herod, and to omit all thought of such an action as the driving of the money-changers and traffickers out of the Temple, and the parting instruction to the disciples to buy a sword: is to ignore an essential part in the teaching and example of Christ, and so to misrepresent Christ. To regard our Lord as a passive resistor to evil seems to me entirely false and untrue to the Gospel story, and as eminently calculated to bring the virtue of humility into contempt. But humility is the queen of all the virtues and has been called the first step on the ladder to Heaven. The nearer we are in thought and life to our Lord the more we shall feel our own shortcomings and failures and sins, and so the more humble we shall be. Without humility we can have no real peace in our heart. The want of humility makes us ready at all times to suspect that people are slighting us or not making enough of us, but humility is never concerned with what other people are thinking or saying about us, but only with our position in the sight of God. True humility is humility before God; where this is wanting the virtue disappears and servility takes its place, and servility is very far from being a virtue. Humility is the soul in awe before God's Majesty, and subdued by the sense of its own littleness and incompleteness. True humility makes a man habitually silent about his achievements, his work, his successes and his sufferings. A false humility often adopts the mask of self-deprecation in order to attract attention to one's own work. Again real humility is slow to see, and slower for speak about, the faults of others. Quickness to detect faults, in others is no sign of genius but rather of a lack of humility. Real humility makes a man have a real interest in lowly places and lowly occupations and lowly people, and counts it a greater happiness to minister to others than to be ministered unto. As pride is the first and chief of the deadly sins, so humility, which is the opposite of pride, is the first and chief of the virtues.

Our position here is one which makes against humility unless we are careful. There is a real danger of a feeling of race superiority. Most people here are in authority over a much larger number of people than they have ever been at home. And such a fact has an inevitable tendency to make us think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think. St. James found fault with his hearers because they had despised the poor. And here we are in great danger of doing the same. Let us remember, when tempted to think highly of any human being, that he or she has been created by the same God and Father as ourselves, and to reckon that person Christ died, and there may be in the person we are apt to despise virtues which we have not, though our advantages are so many more than theirs. However lacking we may be in this virtue of humility, we must never despair of gaining it, for it is a necessary step in the Christian life. And it can be gained if we really meditate on the life of our Lord who was "meek and lowly of heart," and if once we gain humility we "shall find rest unto our souls."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SERIOUS ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENT IN MEXICO.

Peking, August 29th.
The Government have received a cable from the Chinese merchants in Mexico complaining that the anti-Chinese movement in Mexico is increasing. The message says: "We have been compelled to stop industrial and commercial undertakings throughout the country. Our women and children are in a pitiable plight. The Mexicans are depriving us of every right and subjecting us to injustice and inhumanity. We beseech the Government to give heed to our appeals." The Government are considering what action shall be taken.

CHOLERA RAMPANT IN PEKING.

The Spanish Minister has been attacked by cholera, but is out of danger. The disease is rampant in Peking.

MILITARY GOVERNOR'S ALLEGED PROFIT ON RICE.

The Government have instituted an inquiry into the alleged sale of rice by the Military Governor of Honan, who is said to have cleared twenty-five million dollars by selling rice to the Japanese on the pretext that he was forwarding the same for the consumption of the inhabitants of Peking and Tientsin.

AMERICAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN SZECHUAN.

The Government have entered into a contract with Americans for the construction of the Ichang-Chenota section of the Szechuan Railway. The funds will be supplied by Americans.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

Peking, August 31st.
Peking was bagged on Saturday on the occasion of the adjournment of Parliament. The President did not attend. The Acting Premier made a speech.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS CEASE.

The City is quiet again, the student demonstrations having ceased.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

PARIS, August 27th.
A Havas message says:—
Opinion in French official circles is that the American Senate's substitution of China for Japan in the Shantung clause of the Treaty will not necessitate negotiating a new peace with Germany, as the German rights to Shantung are non-existent. The territory can be awarded to any one without further discussion with Germany.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF A MISSIONARY.

THE REV. ALVIN FIELD.

The death took place at the Matilda Hospital, on Friday morning, of the Rev. Alvin Field, of the Christian Missionary Alliance, Wuchow. The deceased gentleman, who was a native of Canada, worked as a missionary in the Kwangsi Province for six years, being principal of the Bible school. He came to Hongkong a fortnight or so ago and entered the Matilda Hospital suffering from malarial fever. He leaves a widow, who is also engaged in missionary work.

The funeral took place at the Protestant Cemetery, on Saturday morning, the Rev. Robert A. Jeffrey, who arrived on Friday from Canada, officiating.

Mr. Jeffrey, addressing the large gathering of missionaries, referred to the sterling qualities of the deceased both as a friend and as colleague. He said that he had been looking forward eagerly to again meeting the late Mr. Field, with whom he had been associated in missionary work for six years, and they could well imagine the shock he received when he heard the news that his beloved colleague had passed away about the same time as his vessel arrived in harbour.

A large number of floral tributes were placed upon the grave.

OLD TESTAMENT MIRACLES. INTERESTING SERMON BY THE REV. E. MARTIN.

Preaching at St. Peter's Church on the subject of Old Testament miracles, the Rev. E. Martin, M.A., said that Hebrew writers always spoke of the Almighty as the direct cause of every event in nature and history. Of course, it is true that the Divine Will either mediately or immediately is all-ruling. But when Biblical writers ascribe to God's immediate intervention acts which He has brought about by secondary causes it is not necessary to interpret the words literally. For instance, at the crossing of the Red Sea, Exodus XV, says "The waters were piled up," the floods stood upright, and ascribes this to God's direct agency. But the older narrative in Chapter XIV, distinctly states: "The Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind," which was quite possible at the shallow lake above the Red Sea. This interpretation of many Old Testament miracles is now commonly recognised by devout scholars.

In some instances, miraculous stories have arisen from ancient poetry, as the poem where Joshua prays that the sun may stand still during battle; meaning to ask that light may last long enough for complete victory. But the prose narrator states that "the sun stayed in the midst of heaven," ascribing God's answer to prayer to a stupendous miracle which the earlier writer did not intend.

The Jewish writings, while true in religious teaching, are defective in their science and history. The lives of national heroes are easily exaggerated by centuries of repetition, and the Old Testament miracles mostly cluster round Moses and Elijah. As the Jews ascribed all their law to Moses, the first law-giver, so they seem to have poetically idealised the events of his life. So the prophet Elijah, in due course, gained a reputation very similar to that of the Taoist sage, Ke' Hung, who lived at Chung-hü, half-way to Canton. He, too, is said to have ascended to heaven, and, on a hillside, is shown the rock marking the place where the holy man threw down his cloak on his way, heavenward. These old-time stories are entirely different from the well-attested miracles of the New Testament. In Old Testament history each story must be considered on its own merits and evidence.

In what manner are these Scriptures then inspired? When the prophets state: "The Lord said unto me," were they like type-writers under the hand of God, unable to err? These men were human beings with the limited knowledge of their generation, although inspired to teach spiritual truth. Jeremiah says he was watching a potter and noted how a vessel made of soft clay would contain a flay and be, therefore, crushed and made all afresh. So there came to him the inspiration that the destruction of nations must have a providential purpose of progress towards perfection. This method of using human minds leads us to expect human mistakes together with the divine truths of the Old Testament.

The embodiment of this method of inspiration is Jesus Christ. In order to teach us spiritual truth, He stooped to take a human body with all its limitations. Did He condescend to a real restriction of knowledge also. He asked how long a boy had been sick. He asked how many loaves the disciples had. He acquired knowledge as a child, and grew in wisdom. He frequently expressed surprise, and He asserted ignorance on at least one question—the time of the Second Coming. Is it not possible, then, that the restrictions of His mind were as real as those of His body? He certainly spoke of Old Testament events without any explanation of the facts which, in modern research, have come to light.

Modern Christians have now every aid to clear their minds of credulity about ancient traditions, and concentrate on the name or character of God which they daily pray, may be hallowed.

"ATREUS" FUND.

The following is the disposition of the fund recently collected for the men going home on the s.s. "Atreus."

The response to the appeal was so generous that it was thought wise to put aside a portion of the money for the next draft to go. It is hoped that the donors will approve of the allocation:—
Gramophones and Records, \$30.00
Cigarettes, 223.00
Tobacco, 300.00
Left in Hongkong Bank, 200.00
\$442.00

MYSTERIOUS DOUBLE-MURDER.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER THROWN OVERBOARD.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

A mysterious double-murder was committed on August 28th, at Tai O, when a mother and daughter, sampan people, were thrown overboard and drowned.

The reasons for this outrage is difficult to unravel, at present, owing to the paucity of the information before the Police. The murdered women were known throughout the district of Tai O as respectable, well-behaved people.

It appears that at 9 p.m., on Aug. 28th, two men engaged a boat, with a crew of three persons—mother, son and daughter—from behind the Tung Mow shop, to take them to a ship which they stated, was lying off Hoo Chi. Although the hour was late, the boat people, ever ready to earn a few cents, undertook to row the men out. When the boat was about 20 yards off Hoo Chi, one of the men seized the mother, aged 31, from the back and threw her overboard. Simultaneously the second man treated the daughter, aged 22, in a similar way. The son, seeing that interference would be useless, jumped overboard and swam ashore, where he sought a cousin and reported the outrage to the Police.

Meanwhile, the two men rowed the boat to Tai O pier, where they got off, only to be arrested by the Police, who were on the watch. The two men will be produced at the Magistracy to-day.

The body of the mother was discovered floating off Hoo Chi and was picked up by the Police and taken to the mortuary. The girl's body has not been recovered.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

At the Magistracy, on Friday, afternoon, Mr. G. Miskin's chauffeur summoned Mr. C. Lauriston and an Indian chauffeur of the Dragon Cycle Company for assault.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson appeared for the prosecution. The complainant said his car was kept in the garage. He was sent for by the No. 6 chauffeur on August 21st, at 7:30 p.m., and when he reached the garage, the Indian chauffeur asked if he had been driving a certain car, to which he replied in the negative. He was then struck with a broom, and a row ensued. Defendant went to the telephone, and called for the manager, who, on arrival, pushed the complainant out of the garage.

The manager informed the Magistrate that the fight between the Indian and complainant arose because the latter, being a private driver and holding a private certificate, had no authority to touch any of the garage's cars. He was seen driving three cars belonging to the garage and his action had been reported to Inspector Garrod (the Traffic Inspector) who cautioned him at the Central Police-station. Complainant said that the No. 6 chauffeur of the garage instructed him to take out his car to wash, as he himself had a sore hand and could not do the work.

Mr. Smith fined each defendant \$5.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" IN A TYPHOON.

The C.P.O.S. *Empress of Russia*, which arrived in Hongkong yesterday, at daylight, had an unusual experience in a typhoon while on the voyage from Shanghai to Manila. She met the typhoon with such force on Monday night that the Captain (Mr. S. Robinson) decided not to go through the Formosa Channel, which is the usual track, but to steer a course on the outside of Formosa. The wind was so strong that the steamer lay to on Monday night and a part of Tuesday morning. At one time, during the height of the typhoon, the glass stood at 29.8. The vessel stood the unusual conditions very well indeed, and most of the passengers were able to stay on deck. The damage on deck was very slight, a few panes of glass being broken.

Amongst those who arrived in the Colony on her were Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jackson, Mrs. O. T. Breakpear, Mr. F. M. Mohler and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith (of Canton). Mr. Jackson is on his way to Shanghai where he will be General Passenger Agent for the C.P.O.S.

The *Empress of Russia* goes into dock here for some minor repairs. She is due to leave Hongkong at noon on Friday. She should, therefore, reach Nagasaki according to schedule. She will not call at Shanghai on the outward voyage.

ARRESTED AFTER A YEAR.

A well-dressed Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, on Friday afternoon, with having, on July 30th, 1918, stabbed another Chinese.

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the defence.

Inspector Grant mentioned that defendant disappeared from the Colony after stabbing complainant, and was recently seen in a restaurant by one of complainant's friends, who had him arrested.

The complainant stated that he was the master of a shoemaker's shop in a lane near Possession Street. He was introduced to defendant by a friend at a restaurant. Some days after this introduction, witness was visited by defendant, who tried to persuade him to join a society. Complainant said he did not want to join, whereupon defendant picked up a pair of new shoes and said he wanted them free of charge. When witness refused, the shoes were put back in their place and defendant went away. Some days later, witness was again visited by defendant and was invited to go out for a walk and have an important conversation. Witness went and was led to a corner, where he was asked to pay some money as compensation for not giving the man the shoes. Upon declining, he was caught hold of by the chest, and a number of men suddenly surrounded him and assaulted him with iron bars. He was in pain and called out "Save life," whereupon he was struck on the neck with a dagger by defendant. He fell unconscious, and was brought back by his friends to his shop, and, later, sent to hospital.

A Chinese constable stated he was on duty in Possession Street when a man went up to him and said that the man who stabbed his master last year was to be found in a restaurant near by. Witness waited, and arrested defendant when he came out.

The case was remanded.

ARMED ROBBERIES IN THE COLONY.

THREE REPORTS RECEIVED.

Between August 27th, and 29th, three armed robberies took place in different parts of the Colony.

At 11 p.m., on August 27th, six men, armed with daggers and revolvers, broke into a house in Kowloon City, and, after terrorising the inhabitants, stole a quantity of jewellery and clothing.

Six men raided a jeweller's shop at Shamsui on Friday night and, after using considerable violence on the master, stole jewellery to the value of about \$450.

Ten men, some armed with swords and others with revolvers, attacked Ching E. Island, an isolated spot off Tai O, and stole a large amount of jewellery and clothing. One of the villagers is reported to have been wounded. The Police have arrested one man.

In none of the above cases had the Police, when questioned, any information to impart as reports had not been received from the respective Police-stations.

THE "GLOBE TROTTERS" AT THE PEAK CLUB.

The clever company entitled "The Globe Trotters" made their debut before a Hongkong audience at the Peak Club on Saturday and were accorded a reception that augurs well for the short season they are opening to-night at the Victoria Theatre. From the rise of the curtain to the fall, there was not a dull moment. The audience were kept thoroughly amused, and testified to their appreciation with warm applause. The Company, though small in numbers, is generally considered to provide as attractive an entertainment of its kind as any combination that has visited Hongkong. The members do most of their work together, so it is not possible to individualise the solo items, which are extremely pleasing, and reveal the versatility of the artists, whose names are all well known in the musical comedy world. The "Globe Trotters" deserve full houses during their stay in the Colony.

THE FRAWLEY COMEDY COMPANY.

The Frawley Comedy Company, who are opening to-day in Shanghai, are expected in Hongkong about September 20th to give a short season at the Theatre Royal. Among the members are Miss Vava Doris, Miss Gloria Fonda, Miss Beatrice Prentice, Miss Clara Belle Fontaine, Miss Charlotte Fletcher, Miss Leslie Virden, Mr. T. G. Blythe, Mr. H. Barton, Mr. P. H. Crosby, Mr. O. Farjeon, Mr. T. Graves, Mr. E. F. Hartford, Mr. Rodney Hilderbrand, Mr. Albert Morrison and Mr. V. Matthews, who is the manager of the company. Their repertoire includes—"Three Wise Fools," "Three Fools East," "Lightning," "Polly With A Past," "The Brat," and "Lombardi Ltd."

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PREMIER'S DEMAND FOR DEPARTMENTAL ECONOMY.

ALLIES' STERN ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA

GERMAN OUTRAGES IN LETTLAND

DEATH OF GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' AGENCY.)

HUNGARY.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA

PARIS, August 28th. The text of M. Clemenceau's letter to Rumania, dated August 25th, declares that the Peace Conference has learned that Rumania is continuing the systematic seizure and removal of Hungarian property, and points out that Rumania, as a signatory of the German Treaty, subscribed to Allied principles as regards reparations and the consequent pooling of enemy assets in the common interest, which principle Rumania is now contravening.

Rumania is warned that the possible consequences of her actions are fraught with serious danger, and the Allies might be constrained to adopt a very vigorous course of action.

AN IMMEDIATE AND UNEQUIVOCAL DECLARATION.

The Conference accordingly awaits from Rumania an immediate and unequivocal declaration.

Firstly, that the Government of Rumania recognises the principle that the assets of the enemy States are common property for all the Allied and Associated Powers.

Secondly, that it recognises the Reparation Commission as the exclusive agency for the collection of enemy assets for reparation.

Thirdly, that the Hungarian property received into Rumania since the Armistice on November 3rd, 1918, will be accounted for in detail and held at the disposal of the Reparation Commission.

Fourthly, that all further shipments of Hungarian property into Rumania will immediately cease, except with the approval of the Conference.

Fifthly, that the Government of Rumania ratifies the Agreement she contracted on June 25th.

M. FRIEDRICH FORMS A NEW CABINET.

BUDAPEST, August 29th. M. Friedrich has notified the Allied Military Mission that he has formed a new Cabinet, and that the elections for the National Assembly will be held in three or four weeks on a basis of equal universal secret suffrage. He requests the despatch of a delegation, including Socialists, to control the elections.

THE NEW CABINET.

Berlin, August 28th. A telegram from Budapest states that the new Cabinet has been formed as follows:

Premier..... M. Stephan Friedrich.

Foreign Minister..... Count Czaky.

Finance Minister..... M. Johann Grunau.

War Minister..... General Schuster.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

ANY REDUCTION IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, August 28th. The Times correspondent at Wellington, telegraphing yesterday, said that, in replying to a deputation of the Navy League, Lord Jellicoe said that any great reduction in Great Britain's naval expenditure was impossible. It was likely to remain about 21 per cent.

New Zealand, if she desired to do her share in maintaining the Navy, should also contribute 21 per cent, either in cash or in the form of a New Zealand unit maintained and trained in complete uniformity with the Imperial Fleet and in no way tied to the shores of New Zealand.

MONTENEGRO.

EXTREMELY SERIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, August 28th. It is authoritatively reported that fighting has broken out in Montenegro. The situation is extremely serious, as the whole country is in revolt.

The Serbians are endeavouring to suppress the rising by strong measures, but have not been very successful.

The Montenegrins cut the railway between Virbazar and Antivari, both of which are seriously endangered.

The Serbian policy appears to be inflating the Montenegrin national feeling and increasing the already bitter anti-Serbian hate.

GENERAL BOTHA DEAD.

A VICTIM OF INFLUENZA.

PRETORIA, August 27th. The Rt. Hon. Louis Botha died suddenly to-day, a victim of influenza. MOST ROMANTIC FIGURE IN THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, August 28th. The death of General Botha, the Prime Minister of South Africa, is made the chief feature in all the newspapers. It appears that he contracted influenza at Pretoria when he was in bed at midnight on August 27th after a heart attack.

The Press emphasises that General Botha was the most romantic figure in the whole Empire and the greatest personality on the African continent.

The news of his death was immediately transmitted to the King, the Premier, Lord Milner and others, and messages of condolence have been sent to the South African Government and General Botha's family.

He began life as a shepherd boy on a Boer farm.

ENTENED HE WAS HELD IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 29th. Pages of obituary notices, special articles, photographs and incidents of his career testify to the importance of the position held by the late General Botha in the eyes of the British public.

Experts, who analyze the work and the character of the deceased, emphasize less his astonishing military career than his work as an Empire statesman, recalling his efforts to obtain the full recognition of the political status of the Dominions.

HIS FAREWELL MESSAGE.

As regards his stand in favour of the maintenance of the Union and his difficulties with the Nationalists in this connection, it is recalled that, at the recent Congress of the South African Party at Bloemfontein, he appealed for an honest re-union of Dutch elements based on a recognition of the Act of Union.

It is hoped that as this has turned out to be the dying appeal of this great statesman, it may effect that reconciliation which was one of the great objects of his life.

A POWERFUL RECONCILING FORCE.

The *Fredericton Gazette* says: "The news came as a pang to the whole Empire. There are few men in the world whose death could leave such a gap or create such obvious difficulties for those who will take up the work left unfinished."

General Botha was not only a great soldier in his own manner of fighting but a great statesman and a most powerful reconciling force in the Empire.

"We can scarcely estimate to-day how much we owe to the man who at the close of the Boer war accepted the consequences in so fine a spirit and linked his own and his peoples' fortunes with those of the British. We can but console ourselves that before his death he laid, deep and strong, the foundations upon which will be built the nobler African Empire of the future."

LAWN TENNIS AT HOME.

SEMI-FINAL OF THE DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

DEARVILLE, August 27th. The following are the full results of the match between England and France, in the semi-final round of the Davis Cup Competition:

SINGLES. Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscott (England) beat M. W. H. Laurentz (France), 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

M. Ande (France) beat Mr. Paul Davson (England), 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

Mr. Paul Davson (England) beat M. W. H. Laurentz (France), 6-4, 14, 10-12, 6-4, 6-0.

Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscott (England) beat M. G. G. (France), 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

DOUBLES. M. G. G. and M. Laurentz (France) beat Messrs. H. Roper Barrett and T. G. Tunhill (England), 6-0, 6-1, 12-10.

By winning this match, the English team have now earned the right which they will no doubt use advantage of towards the end of this year—of going to Australia as challengers for the honor of winning the Davis Cup from her hands.

Even if Britain is able to get her best four together, it will be considered but a forlorn hope. The Australian players, who are now in America trying to win the American honor under the leadership of Norman Brookes, carried everything before them in the Wimbledon tournament. G. L. Patterson winning the world's singles championship from Norman Brookes and Capt. P. O'Hara, Wood and R. V. Thomas, after defeating G. L. Patterson and N. Brookes, winning the world's doubles championship from R. Lyett and R. W. Heath. If England has the services of J. C. Parke, Lieut.-Col. Kingscott, T. M. Marjoribank and H. Roper Barrett, they may do better than is generally fancied, for the illness of Parke has hit the mother-country badly. It will, however, be surprising if Australia does not keep possession of the Davis Cup for many years to come.

AVIATION.

AMERICAN AERIAL DERBY.

TORONTO, August 27th. Colonel Barker, V.O., flying a captured Fokker, was the first to complete the circuit in the aerial Derby from Toronto to New York and back.

BRITISH NAVAL DISASTER.

MONITOR BLOWN UP.

ARMONK, August 28th. The British monitor *Gloworm* was blown up at Armonk. She was tied up to an ammunition barge. At present it is believed that 40 are missing and 90 killed. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown.

RACING AT HOME.

THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

LONDON, August 27th. The Great Ebor Handicap result was as follows:

Race Rock..... 1

Wild Wood..... 2

John Jackett..... 3

Nine ran. Won by a short head, a head separating second and third.

The betting was as follows:—Race Rock, 100 to 7; Wild Wood, 10 to 1; John Jackett, 6 to 1.

CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

GERMANY BREAKS TREATY TERMS.

COPENHAGEN, August 28th. In connection with the reports of smuggling of German aeroplanes to Denmark, the *Entente* Commission inspected 90 German aeroplanes purchased by a Copenhagen firm now in the hands of the Danish Customs at Valdrup and found that all were new and bore the German military marks.

A CONCESSION TO GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, August 29th. A telegram from Berlin states that Germany has been informed by Marshal Foch that she is entitled, for three months after the Peace Treaty has been in operation, to maintain 20 battalions of infantry, 10 squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery in a 50 kilometre neutral zone east of the Rhine, as the *gendarmes* arranged for under the Treaty appear to be inadequate to maintain order.

AMERICAN DEMOCRATS CERTAIN OF VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, August 27th. After conferring with President Wilson, Senator Hitchcock has predicted the ratification of the Peace Treaty in September with the aid of at least twelve Republican senators. The Shantung and all other amendments would, he said, be defeated.

FRANCE AND THE RHINE FRONTIER.

PARIS, August 27th. A Havas message says:—The French Chamber calmly continues its debate on the Treaty.

A Socialist deputy said he believed the debts of all the warring nations should have been pooled.

M. Charles Benoist delivered a long speech stating that France should have been given the Rhine as her frontier.

He spoke highly of the Anglo-French-American alliance and deprecated any acts tending to destroy this alliance.

FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

PARIS, August 27th. A Havas message says:—The French Press expresses the fear that Great Britain, France and Italy alone, without the aid of America, cannot enforce the peace terms on Germany.

Nothing must be omitted to safeguard the unifying of the democracies of the old and the new world.

THIRTY-THREE FRENCH SPEECHES.

PARIS, August 27th. A Havas message says:—The French Chamber met yesterday, after the holidays, to discuss the law ratifying the Treaty of Versailles. Thirty-three speeches are expected, all probably dealing with the same matter, viz, the terms of the League of Nations' Convention not being adequate to protect France against future aggression.

LATEST CABLES.

AUSTRALIA.

RETURN OF STATESMEN.

FREMANTLE, August 27th. Thousands of people enthusiastically welcomed Mr. W. M. Hughes and Sir Joseph Cook from France. The statesmen were hauled in a motor-car to the wharf. Mr. Hughes was crowned with a digger's hat.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE AT AN END.

DEPORTATION OF GERMANS.

BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

LONDON, August 28th. The Russian Volunteer Army has occupied Odesa. The Bolsheviks withdrew in the direction of Balta.

LATEST CABLES.

OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEDDES.

LONDON, August 28th. The death is announced of Brigadier General John Gordon Geddes, C.M.G., C.B.

[Brigadier General Geddes entered the Army in 1883 and was a Colonel in 1915. He was D.A.A.G., India, from 1897 to 1900. He served in the Tirah Expedition, 1897 to 1898 (medal with clasp) and in the European War, where he was wounded, mentioned in despatches four times and was awarded the C.B. and the C.M.G.]

EARLIER CABLES.

LORD SETTINGTON.

LONDON, August 28th. Lord Settington, who was recently seriously wounded in North Russia, is dead, aged 20. He was the eldest son and heir of the Earl of March.

WAR PRISONERS.

FRANCE REPATRIATING THE GERMANS.

PARIS, August 28th. The Supreme Council, in order to diminish the sufferings caused by the war as rapidly as possible, has decided to anticipate the date of ratification of the Peace Treaty as far as the repatriation of German prisoners is concerned.

Repatriation will begin immediately, under the auspices of the Inter-Allied Commission, to which German representatives will be allotted, immediately the Treaty comes into force.

The continuance of this benevolent policy from which the German soldiers will so greatly benefit will depend on the fulfilment of all obligations by the German Government and the people.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPATRIATION OF RUSSIAN COMMENCES.

PARIS, August 28th. Repatriation of the Russian war prisoners in Germany has begun.

A Swiss officer, Major Lederer, has been selected to go to Russia for the protection of Anglo-French prisoners in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

LATEST CABLES.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

BIG BOLSHEVIK DEFEAT.

LONDON, August 27th. A telegram from Omsk dated August 25th, states that, south-west of Troitsk, the Bolshevik forces were heavily defeated and forced to retreat.

Fourteen thousand prisoners were taken.

THE BOLSHEVIK SITUATION PRECARIOUS.

LONDON, August 28th. It is authoritatively stated that the Weir Russian successes claimed by the Bolsheviks around Kamenka on the Dnieper are very unlikely to greatly affect the campaign, in view of the imminent junction of Generals Petlura and Denikin.

Such a junction would destroy, as an effective organized force, the whole of the Bolshevik troops in the enormous pocket of 320 miles deep and 150 miles wide south of Kiev.

In South Russia, the capture of Odesa, now leaves the Bolsheviks without a foothold on any sea-coast which will permit of communication with the outside coast.

UKRAINIANS TEN MILES FROM KIEF.

LONDON, August 29th. Ukrainian reports state that Ukrainian anti-Bolshevik troops have reached Bojarka, ten miles from Kief.

FRENCH AVIATORS TO CO-OPERATE WITH KOLTCHAK.

OMSK, August 28th. A French flying detachment has arrived here, to co-operate with Admiral Koltchak.

THE BOLSHEVIKS AT KIEFF.

LODZ, August 28th. Fugitives from Kieff declare that the Bolsheviks continue to imprison and murder inhabitants, including the officials of the Polish Legation. The arrest of 4,000 Poles was recently ordered, of whom only 800 escaped.

EARLIER CABLES.

VOLUNTEERS CAPTURE ODESSA.

A War Office communiqué says that on General Denikin's western front the advance is continuing with great rapidity along the line.

It is confirmed that Odesa was captured by a detachment of Volunteers who, after two days' bombardment from the Black Sea, landed and drove the Bolsheviks out of the town.

Along both banks of the Dnieper the Volunteer advance towards Kieff is rapidly progressing.

It is reliably reported that the Bolsheviks throughout the whole of the Ukraine are completely demoralised.

NO COMBINED ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, August 28th. A telegram from Petrograd states that the Bolsheviks have begun a vigorous offensive in the direction of Porykov and East Finkoff.

A Bolshevik message alleges that prior to the occupation, 30 British ships bombarded Odesa for two days, after which they effected a landing.

PETROGRAD PREPARING AGAINST ATTACK.

STOCKHOLM, August 28th. Petrograd reports that the Government has mobilized youths of seventeen and eighteen.

WHO ENTERED ODESSA FIRST?

There appears to be some doubt regarding which volunteers first entered Odesa.

The most reliable advice state that the Denikinists entered covered by the guns of British warships, but as far as is known, there was no firing.

Probably the Ukrainians co-operated with the Denikinists.

GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

PREMIER'S WARNING TO MINISTERS.

LONDON, August 27th. The text has been unofficially published of a letter Mr. Lloyd George wrote to his colleagues on June 20th calling attention to the strength of the feeling in the House of Commons, the Press, and all classes of the community on the necessity for immediate cutting down of Government expenditure.

He says that when public attention was angrily directed to the specific item of motor cars it was discovered that considerable economies could be effected without injury to the public service.

The time has come when each Minister ought to make it clear to those under his control that, if they cannot reduce expenditure, they must make room for somebody who can. That is the temper of the public, and it is right.

He says that the heads of departments must be compelled to undertake the unpleasant duty of reducing their personnel. The fact that the number of Government employees has hardly decreased since the war cannot be defended.

He concludes by saying that Ministers cannot hope to enjoy pre-war vacations until the affairs of the nation return to normal. He realises that rest is necessary but trusts the Ministers, during the vacation, will consider the last method of reporting to him about the middle of September, how they have conformed, or propose to conform, to the general desire of the nation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

GREAT RECEPTION AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, August 28th. The Prince of Wales received another great reception here from 30,000 people, at the Toronto Exhibition, which he declared open.

Subsequently, at the Yacht Club and City Hall, His Royal Highness was almost besieged by ardent, enthusiastic masses desiring to shake hands.

The police had difficulty in controlling the crowds.

MEXICO.

AMERICAN TROOPS RE-CROSS THE FRONTIER.

WASHINGTON, August 28th. The American troops have recrossed the frontier from Mexico.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

A CHALLENGE AND A REFUSAL.

LONDON, August 28th. Mr. F. M. Fisher, Unionist candidate for Widnes, challenges Mr. Arthur Henderson to substantiate his statement that he was offered, and refused, the British Ambassadorship at Petrograd and accepts the challenge of Mr. Henderson to debate on the same platform, on a definite charge against Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Fisher makes the following definite charge against Mr. Henderson: that at a critical period of the war, after returning from Russia, he proved disloyal to his Cabinet colleagues. He states that, if the advice tendered in Mr. Henderson's subsequent speeches had been accepted, Germany would never have been beaten.

Mr. Henderson declines to enter into any further correspondence with Mr. Fisher after the latter's letter, which he says fails to show how he proved disloyal to his colleagues. There can be no debate on the same platform.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

BRITISH GENERAL IN COMMAND AT COLOGNE.

COLOGNE, August 28th. General Clive, has issued a proclamation forbidding any alteration of the German Constitution as regards the occupied zone, without British approval.

The object is to prevent the precipitation of trouble by revolutionary forces desiring to establish the Rhineland Republic.

(Continued on page 6.)



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DAIRY FARM NEWS

KIPPERS KIPPERS

Just Received

A New Shipment direct from

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65 cents per lb.

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A Beauty Gift
For Your Hair.

"HAIRLINE HAIR-DRILL" ENSURES
REAL HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

1,000,000 "HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE.

No woman in the world possesses as her natural birthright such exquisitely fine hair as the British woman. With proper care it becomes, indeed, the very crown of her charm and beauty. Under the treatment of "Hairline Hair-Drill" everyone can possess this crowning beauty, and the same result is achieved with this declaration by self-demonstration, free of expense. A Free Trial Outfit is now ready for your acceptance. No longer, therefore, is there any necessity or excuse for anyone not to prove by personal experience how "Hairline Hair-Drill" causes the hair to grow in health and beauty.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR HAIR WRITE NOW.

If by the expenditure of a little time—just about two minutes daily—it is possible to acquire real hair health and beauty, surely it is folly to forego or hesitate a single moment in taking the first step to secure it.

"I have been dragging with my hair all this time, and it seems to get more dull and lifeless every day."
"I find it some difficulty to get my hair to grow, and I am sure it is the result of neglect. I have decided to try the 'Hairline Hair-Drill' and I am sure, now, that I will be able to grow my hair in health and beauty."

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CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH LABOUR.

DOCKERS' STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, August 26th.

A strike of dockers has begun. The Government has lent 900 Algerians and Annamites to unload perishable goods, especially frozen meat.

THE FIUME IMPASSE.

ITALY INCLINED TO ACCEPT COMPROMISE.

PARIS, August 26th.

Reuter understands that the compromise on the Dalmatian question, which Italy is inclined to accept, has been submitted to President Wilson.

It provides that Fiume becomes Italian but Italy must lease to the League of Nations, for ninety-nine years, the "free port of Fiume" and part of the harbour known as Barossa Port, which the League will administer in the interests of the hinterland.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

INFLOX OF AMERICAN VISITORS EXPECTED.

PARIS, August 27th.

A Havas message says: Many Americans are coming to France early in September to visit the battlefields, the restrictions having been removed.

A proposal has been made in the French Chamber of Deputies to grant 30,000,000 francs for the construction of temporary hotels in the battlefields' districts.

TURKEY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WARNING.

PARIS, August 27th.

A Havas message says:—

M. Clemenceau has made inquiries about the message with which President Wilson warned the Turks not to molest the Armenians but to maintain order, threatening, otherwise, to withdraw Article 12 of his 14 points.

M. Clemenceau takes the view that the message might have been conveyed through the Peace Conference.

The American Peace Commission describes the warning as unofficial.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

PARIS, August 27th.

A Havas message says:— M. Clemenceau conferred, to-day, with the Belgian Premier, who came especially from Brussels for the purpose of discussing the dispute between Belgium and Holland, in regard to the Treaties of 1839.

Both the French and British, who are equally interested in Belgium having a strong German frontier, advise Belgium not to press her case.

They are awaiting United States action. If the United States decides to keep out of European affairs, the most favourable settlement with Holland can be arranged.

RECONSTRUCTION.

"EUROPE MUST WORK OUT HER OWN SALVATION."

LONDON, August 26th.

Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking at Basingstoke on reconstruction problems and the need for increasing production, refuted the idea that American goods would flood our markets, pointing out that America is in the unhappy position of possessing so much that there was little she wanted. Consequently, the money exchange between New York and London had moved in her favour. Every such movement was hampering her power of export.

We wanted America's raw material, hence it was difficult for America to export manufactures. She was selling great quantities of goods in all the European countries. These must be paid for in money, with the result that exchange must move more and more in her favour.

This meant that food manufactures from America would be so dear as almost to be unobtainable in Europe. Therefore, Europe must work out her own salvation through hard work and increased production.

THE NEW JERUSALEM.

SCOTTISH PROFESSOR TO ASSIST IN TOWN PLANNING.

LONDON, August 27th.

Professor Patrick Geddes, the Director of the Town Planning Exhibition, has been engaged by the International Zionist Commission to co-operate with Weizmann in planning the new Jerusalem.

He will also prepare a report on the Zionist colonies in Palestine and organise a Department of Sociology on behalf of Bombay University.

A NATIVE SON REPLIES TO
CRITIC OF CALIFORNIA'S
CLIMATE.

AN OUTBURST OF LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

As is well known to the rest of these United States, nothing provokes a Californian so much as derogatory remarks about his beloved State. He is particularly incensed by intimations that there are any defects in California's climate. He knows it surpasses by several points that of the garden where the original parents of mankind blissfully basked until the celebrated apple episode, and it makes him mad when a man from Oshkosh or Okaloosa suggests differently.

It is said that a man who inadvertently refers to "the earthquake" in conversation with a San Franciscan does so at his peril. They had a fire, but who said anything about an earthquake? Tremors of the earth in California are recorded as seismic manifestations, an expression beyond the average tourist, and hence put down as a pleasing adjunct to the already ravishing scenery. A rainy season California has, of course, but the rains is not wet, and it's a positive pleasure to be in it. For there are no "also, but look what effects it produces when taken in conjunction with the scenery! And so on, world without end. A good illustration of the truth of the foregoing observations is given in a recent issue of the Los Angeles Times. Somebody from Cleveland, Ohio, visiting Los Angeles a time ago had the hardihood to send a letter to a paper in his home town giving his impressions of the California town. And the Times comes back at him thusly:—

"Copies are at hand of a Cleveland newspaper, except *The Plain Dealer*, in which appears a letter from Los Angeles recounting an interview with our justly celebrated climate."

The person to whom the interview is credited is named Quale, and you can take it from us he is a bird."

The correspondent of the Cleveland paper calls Quale "doctor," but whether he is a regular doctor or just a dentist does not appear. But that is neither here nor there. The point is that Quale came here to be among a half-million other tourists, and instead of going down on his knees to thank the good Lord that he was able to escape from his home town and bask in our sunshine, he develops a grouchy the size of a mountain and calls our climate every mean name he can lay his tongue to.

Listen! This here Doc. Quale gets up on his hind legs and shouts back home to his folk in Cleveland that the climate of Southern California is "rotten."

rotten," that's the very word he uses—"rotten."

And "that ain't all, neither." Doc. Quale proceeds further to say that in Southern California "the fruits have no flavor; the flowers no fragrance, the men no collars, and the women no style."

Moreover, he says that "Los Angeles is merely a provincial town, and from the looks of most of the people on the streets they have come out here from Iowa and the Middle West to die."

He calls Los Angeles "the City of the Unburied Dead."

And then, as a last expiring growl, he concludes by saying that "Los Angeles is a city of beautiful roads that take you nowhere, and of beautiful houses with nobody at home."

The Doc says other things, also, but the quotations here given will probably be sufficient to hold our readers for at least an hour or two.

Now, the *Times* writer pictures the utter depravity of a party who can write about what is good and beautiful about California. But, as might be expected of a person who lives and moves about in the land of the living, he is a benign influence with whom the Golden Gate State is grafted from Oregon to the Mexican border, the disposition of the *Times* man apparently is sweet and he doesn't hurl curses at the luckless Ohian and condemn him to a well-deserved perdition. He speaks more in sorrow than in anger, and his one hope seems to be that the wayward individual may be led to see the error of his way and reform.

For he goes on:—

"Now, folk, don't fly off in a passion and call this poor devil names. Instead, let us enfold him in our Christian charity. If the all-embracing sun of California 'could not warm him, why, then, we must warm him in our pity."

The cry of brotherly love is trying hard to spread over the whole world, now. An effort is being made to reclaim all whose minds and hearts are diverted from truth and distorted with venomous thoughts. The slogan is to go out and get the lost sheep.

So why make an exception, of Doc. Quale and let him perish in his own recalcitrancy?

For he is assuredly the kind of man who will kick at heaven if he ever gets there. He will assay the gold in the side walks of the New Jerusalem and holler all over the place so that everybody can hear him. The green fields of Eden will look yellow to him. The harps will be out of tune, and he will declare that the sword of the great archangel Michael is nothing but a common fish-horn.

It will only be that if Quale were to be sent down to Hades he would admit to have come to a place at last that beats Cleveland.

We ask you, brethren, is there anything to do for a man like this except to ask all the churches to pray for him?

A Californian would say that such a man must be deaf, dumb, and blind in the bargain; his soul corroded with rust; his liver turned into a bickory-nut; his brain is afflicted with corns; his stomach is sour, and his heart pushed over to his right side.

No school of medicine has anything that can do Quale the least good. Even if he were to read all the back numbers of the "Care of the Body" department in *The Times* we doubt if it would help him. Picture to yourself the warp there must be in the mind of a man who gets into an automobile on our unrivaled highways and says there is "nowhere to go."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FIRST STEP IN CHURCH REFORM.

WHAT THE ENABLING BILL WILL DO.

[BY CHANCELLOR F. V. SMITH.]

Ever since the old vestries lost their control over the church affairs of the parish by the abolition of the church rates in 1868, and still more since the establishment of parish councils for civil matters in 1864, it has been felt that the formation of parochial church councils was a matter of urgent necessity for the welfare of the Church of England.

More than one Bill on the subject has since been introduced into Parliament, but two independent reasons have prevented their becoming law. The first has been the pressure of other business upon the time of Parliament, which has served as a convenient excuse for not dealing with the subject, and the second has been the aversion of Church people to have a new feature of church organisation imposed upon them by the civil Legislature.

The meantime church councils on a voluntary basis and without any recognised authority on constitutional functions have been set up in a few parishes, but they have been always liable to be disregarded and even dissolved at the mere caprice of the parish, and their unofficial position, and the consequent unhelpful scope of their operations have generally prevented their attracting the active interest and support of the laity and exercising a real influence in the affairs of the parish.

NEW POWERS.

If the Enabling Bill now before Parliament becomes law, this state of things will at once be remedied, for the constitution of the National Church Assembly provides that if that Bill passes, the assembly shall at once deal with the question of conferring definite powers upon parochial church councils.

What, then, may we expect from the formation of such a council in every parish? As long ago as 1898 Dr. Gore suggested four functions which a parochial church council might properly exercise:—(1) It should have a restraint upon appointments to the living; (2) It should have the right to make a representation to the bishop in the case of the immorality or incompetence of the parson; (3) It should have the power to determine the destination of a large part of the money collected in church; (4) It should have some definite power to retain alterations in the accustomed ritual and mode of worship in the parish church.

But the council would, doubtless, in many cases undertake other duties. It would devise plans for promoting the religious and social welfare of the parish; it would rouse the parish to take an increased interest in rural deaneries and diocesan projects, in the central organisation of the Church at home and in foreign missionary works, and would stimulate the raising of funds for these various objects.—*Express*.

He is taken to the summits of the San Bernardino, on the rim of the world, and the glory of God is shown to him lying at his feet in the flower-flamed valleys below, endless miles of blossoms, the silver ribbons of shining streams, gardens of wonder and the sunset roofs of the happiest homes in all the world, and he says: "Totten!"

He leaps to the sunny ridges of the Malibus and sees the white sweep of the sea, the crescent beauty of the Bay of Santa Monica, the gray gulls flying, the white sails of stately ships, and in his ears is the deathless music of the great ocean following him with its haunting voices, and he says, "Punk!"

He comes here out of the dreary cold of the East, away from its bitter winds and sunless gloom, his feet are set on flowered pathways, the mockingbird and linnet sing to him their sweetest songs, his days are filled with the drowsy hum of bees, the nights weave their diadems of stars and set the splendour of low-hanging moons above him, he says, "Beachy!"

What Quale needs is prayers. Let this that he says about the women of Los Angeles, "having no style," pass. The sin will carry its own punishment. When he gets back to Cleveland and wonders what's the matter with the women there after he has filled his eyes with our women he will suffer enough, never fear.

And, also, when he gets back to that dreary, smoky, tawdry town, freezing to death there in winter and burning up in summer, he will see, as in a vision, the shining, crowded, roaring streets of Los Angeles busy and humming with trade and traffic, glamorous with beauty and glowing faces. And then all the wild horses that ever roamed the lonely and desolate prairies of Ohio would not be able to hold Quale from coming back.

We will lay a dollar against a Salvation Army doughnut, that Quale will be found here, back again bag and baggage, having changed his mind and his disposition.

But it really hurts us in our hearts to have to talk like this about these poor gins who come out to California on a trip and turn green with envy at everything they see. Lots of others of us were once like that.

Yet, if God gave all the rest of us the grace to reform and confess our sins, surely there is hope for Quale. "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

Let him go home again, thinking he will bear the bluebird when there will be no bluebird there for weeks to come; let him sneeze his blamed head off and cough himself sore; let him change his red-flannel underclothes and catch his death of cold; let him fight it out with his feet in hot mustard water and his aching head swathed in compresses.

And, next summer, let him curse the thermometer to his heart's content; let him be the prey of mosquitoes and the victim of pinching-bugs; let the thunder frighten him and the lightning make him duck; let him take what's coming to him. We should worry.—*Literary Digest*.

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PREMIER'S OVATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. NATIONAL ANTHEM SUNG A WONDERFUL SCENE.

A stirring scene was witnessed in the House of Commons on June 30th, which those who saw will never forget. It was the ovation given to the Prime Minister on his return from Paris, bringing with him the much-hoped-for Peace. Parliament abandoned itself to the generous impulse of the moment, which swept all—prayer nearly all—before it, and gathered up every emotion surging through the breasts of members into a torrent of cheers.

Mr. Lloyd George was home again. It was known that he was to come down to the House, not to make a speech, but to give notice that he would bring in a bill on Thursday to give effect to the Treaty of Peace. That was enough to fill the Chamber, except in one conspicuous place. The Labour party was very poorly represented. Mr. Adamson was away. So was Mr. Clynes. Mr. Crooks, indeed, filled his corner of the Front Opposition Bench but no one now thinks of Mr. Crooks as a party man. Mr. Hogge was also present, and, as will be shown later, it was a pity that the Labour Whips did not contrive another engagement. The Labour benches behind were also thinly occupied. There was evidently to be no welcome from Labour for the British statesman to whom the rest of Parliament joined in paying honour.

But almost everyone else was there, and the Liberal leaders and their little band rose to their feet and cheered as heartily as any when, at the end of questions, the Prime Minister appeared behind the Speaker's Chair and moved down the Treasury Bench towards his place. Mr. Bonar Law was one of the first to catch sight of him, and he rose and began to cheer, and the House in an instant became transformed into an excited assembly, members shouting their loudest and waving their order papers. There were, indeed, a few exceptions, who seemed resolved to have no part in the general rejoicing. Peace or no peace, they were not going to acclaim the Prime Minister or Jingo for an instant their feud with him. Of these stalwart Daniels, Mr. Hogge—of course—was one. The heir of Strabolgi, Lieut. Commander Kenworthy, was another. Mr. Will Thorne was a third. And the Labour Whip, Mr. Neil McLean, of Govan, was a fourth, and one or two other deeper obscurities made a fifth and sixth.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S EMOTION.

The result was that the ovation lasted just twice as long as it otherwise might have done, for the unionists cheered the harder as they took up the silent challenge of those who would not rise, and the welcome was doubled and redoubled again and again. The Prime Minister sat in his place very still, his eyes cast down, looking pale, white, and tired. The strain of the war had told upon him. But the strain of peace-making seems to have told still more. If ever man looked as if he needed a long rest and an interval for quiet it is he who has brought back peace. Yet he is faced with new conflict. He has come home to confront those whose one aim is to drag him down. June 30th, however, was his hour of triumph, and it was good to see Sir Donald Maclean and Mr. George Lambert, the twin leaders of the Liberal party, throw aside contentiousness for a moment and cheer the Prime Minister of Great Britain. When Sir Donald Maclean eventually put his question as to the day when the Treaty would be discussed, he prefaced it with a graceful compliment, which he spoke as though he meant every word. It was chivalrously done. It was the gesture of a gentleman.

While this personal ovation was ringing through the Chamber the Prime Minister made one or two efforts to rise, but each time was borne down into his place again by new outbursts of cheers. And when, at last, the tumult seemed to be subsiding somewhat, the Ministerial side began to sing "God Save the King." He pitched the note dangerously high, and, for a fraction of a second, it seemed as if the effect might fail for that reason, but a crowd of others plunged in on notes of their own and carried it off with a swing, and soon the whole House was singing the National Anthem, with fervour. This time even Mr. Hogge thought it expedient to rise to his feet, and Lieut. Commander Kenworthy remembered that he had worn the King's uniform quite recently. Only one person remained seated—Mr. Neil McLean, the member for Govan. Mr. Seddon dealt him a little later a stinging rebuke. Several derisive and angry cries of "Bolshevik" were also raised.

PEACE STATEMENT ON THURSDAY.

The last time the National Anthem was sung in the House of Commons was on Saturday morning when the House was rising for the end of the session in the first autumn of the war. It was Mr. Will Crooks who started it then from his corner seat below the gangway. What a difference between then and yesterday! On that September day all was dark uncertainty, and those who knew most feared most, even while they hoped most. This day Peace had been brought back, but to a changed Parliament and to a changed world. How changed the Parliament a casual glance disclosed. How changed the world who can gauge! But (Continued at foot of next column.)

POLES IN GALICIA.

WELCOMED AS LIBERATORS.

UKRAINIANS' MISDEEDS.

[FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WARSAW, July 8th.

The Polish advance in East Galicia is having an important political as well as a military effect upon the situation. Welcoming freedom from the devastating rule of the Bolsheviks the people look to Poland for an assurance of future peace and good government. That the people are intensely hostile to the Ukrainians is shown by the enthusiasm with which the Polish troops are greeted when they enter a town. An interesting document taken from a captured Ukrainian general contains a report on the attitude of the people, signed by Colonel Kurmaniyev, chief of the Ukrainian staff, and dated May 2nd. It emphasises the hostility of the Ruthenian villagers, who attack the troops as they pass through. In the village of Toki a squadron of Ukrainian cavalry was attacked and disarmed by 300 peasants with rifles, and similar skirmishes are mentioned in other districts. The conditions in the territory occupied by the Ukrainians are unspeakable, both Ruthenians and Poles being subjected to the most revolting cruelties. The suggestion that the Ruthenian population is desirous of inclusion in the Ukraine cannot be entertained for a moment, in face of the evidence of victims. The Polish Foreign Office have issued a report containing the statement of a Polish barrister, M. Piotr Zaczek, who was in Kolomena, a town in East Galicia, under the Ukrainian Government. After the town was taken an internment camp was established for civilians and prisoners of war. The conditions were terrible, men and women being herded together in sheds. Three thousand prisoners were crowded into eight sheds, with mud floors and leaky roofs. No bedding was provided, the inmates having to sleep on the ground. All private possessions were commandeered, even to the boots and clothes of the victims. As a consequence, pneumonia was rife, as well as dysentery and typhoid. The food allowed was very meagre, and consisted of black bread distributed at irregular intervals. When the prisoners complained they were punished with terrible beatings, to which many of them succumbed. The document also contains the testimony of persons who saw a certain prisoner buried alive.

An official document issued by the Roumanian forces following their capture of Kolomena describes the condition of the prisoners in the camp. "They were half-starved and terribly emaciated, their skin hung in bags on their bones, their limbs were frost-bitten and gangrenous, and their condition of weakness was pitiable. During the six months the camp existed 1,500 prisoners died. At Jaropol some twenty bodies of peasants and Polish soldiers were discovered in a pit. All of them had been abominably mutilated. The flesh under their rags of clothes was cut to ribbons by the knot. The bodies were terribly contorted, and by their attitude it was obvious that they had been buried alive. Except in places where the villagers have been able to defend themselves houses have been burnt and property destroyed. The route of the Ukrainian army is marked with fire, the population taking to the open country at their approach. The land has been ravaged again and again, the territory over which the Poles are now advancing having already been conquered by the Polish troops, until the treachery of the Ukrainians, in failing to observe the armistice, gave them the opportunity of bringing up reinforcements, and the Poles had to fall back.

According to the report of a Ukrainian Commissioner captured by the Poles in the recent advance, the peasants recruited in his district of Buczacz, some forty miles south of Ternopol, continually desert. The local police enlisted from the peasants assist the Ukrainians and hinder in every way the establishment of the Ukrainian Government. According to this Commissioner, the peasants openly state that they wish the war to end, that they do not regard the Poles as their enemies, and that the cost of the campaign is more than they can bear. At the moment the Polish advance is going ahead rapidly, and the country is being cleared of the Ukrainian-Bolshevik hands who terrorise the people. The pity is that the Poles were not allowed to complete their work of deliverance, and that the whole process has to be gone over again.

surely, if one counts for anything, it must be a good sign that the House of Commons was moved yesterday to sing the National Anthem with such spontaneity and fervour.

The Prime Minister said very little in the few sentences he uttered beyond that he hoped by Thursday to have an authentic copy of the Treaty of Peace to lay on the table of the House, and that, after he had made his speech, he would welcome a free expression of opinion. Mr. Bonar Law will make a statement to-day on the subject of peace celebrations. Thus the episode closed, and many and signal as are the triumphs which Mr. Lloyd George has won at Westminster during his Parliamentary career, he has never had one to compare in fervour and intensity with this. When he spoke it was with great emotion. He would have been more, or less, than mortal had he not been shaken to his inmost soul at such a wild welcome to him and Victory and Peace from friends and rivals alike.

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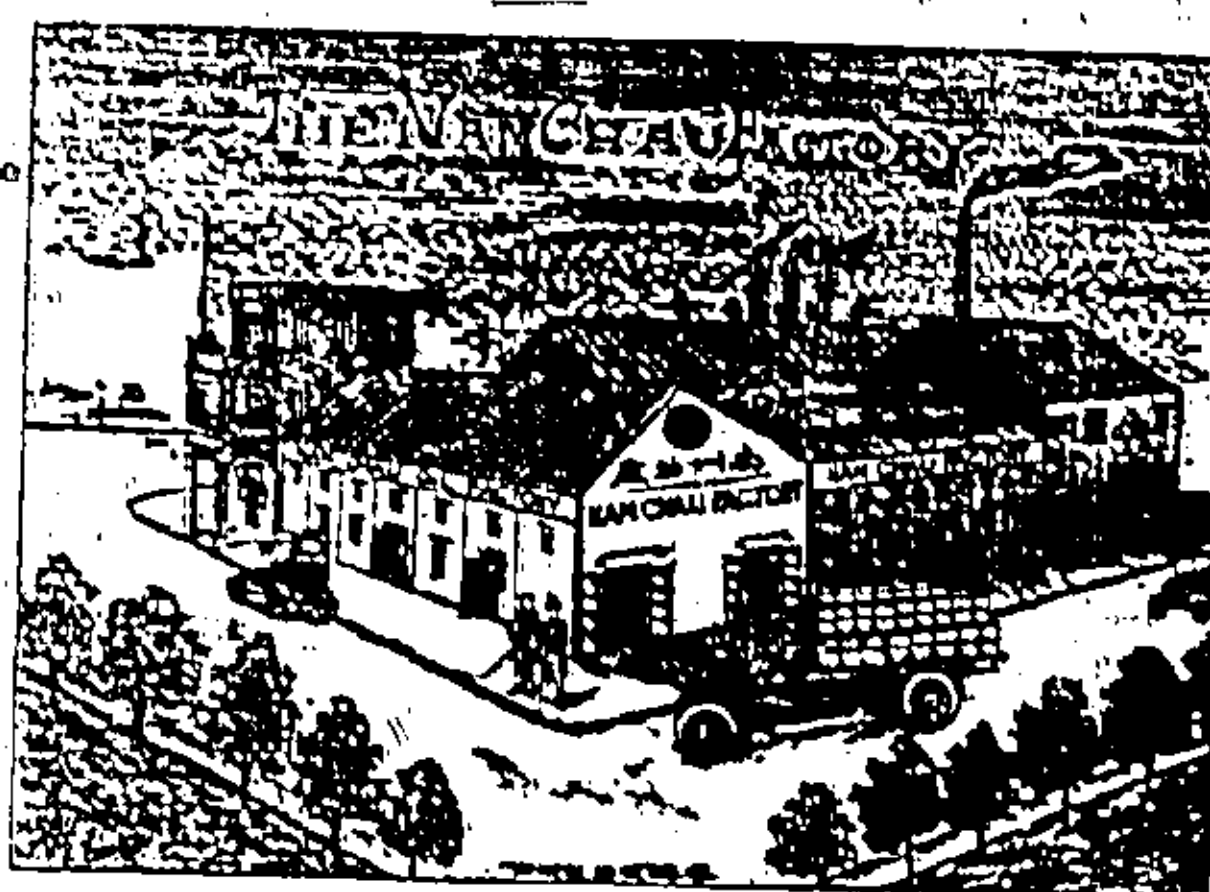
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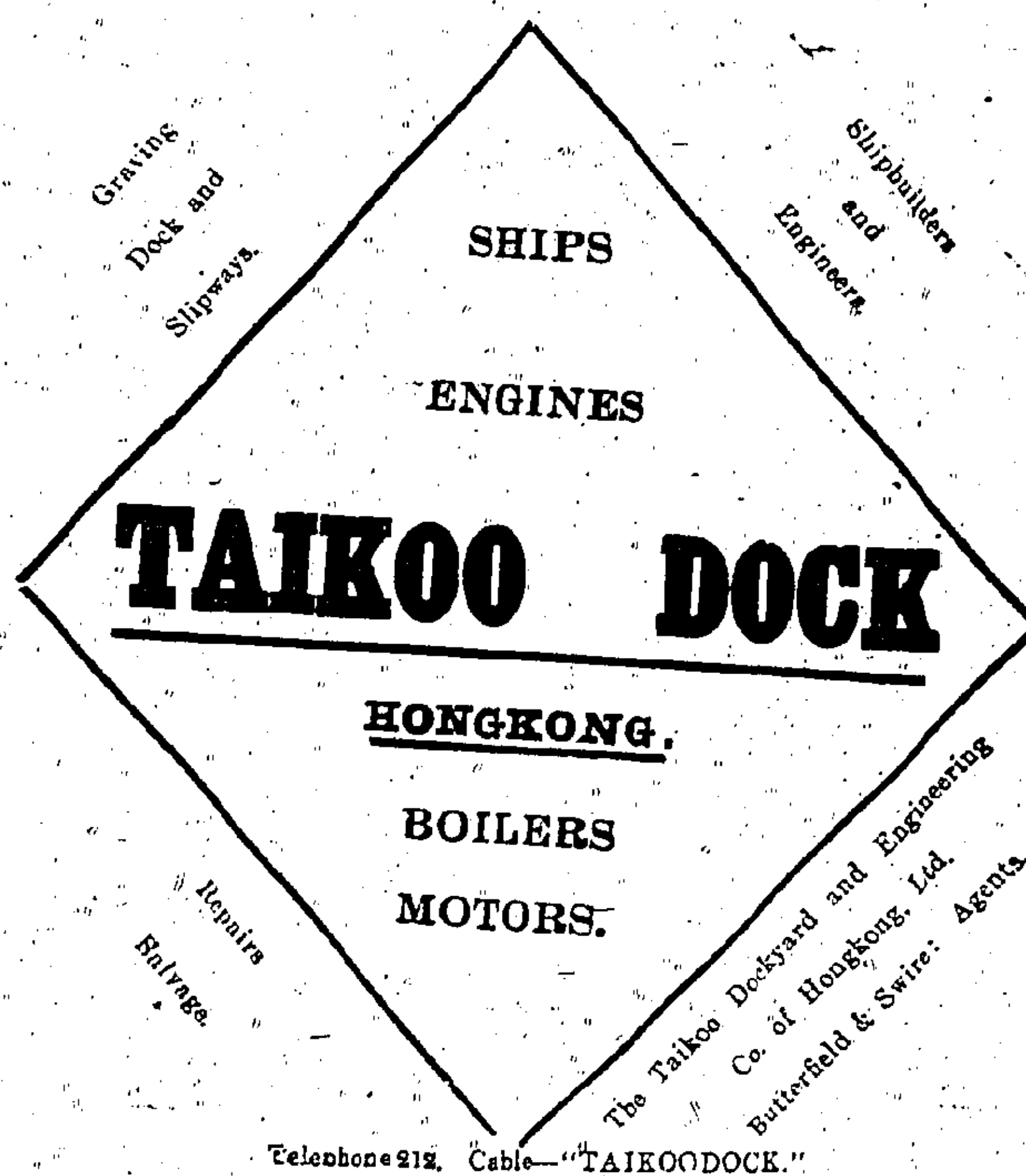
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 29th.
Melville Dollar, British str., 2,804 tons, Capt. Wright, Shanghai and Manila, with a general cargo. Robert Dollar Co.
Yung Te Kung, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. Fletcher, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.

August 30th.
Eastern, British str., 3,550 tons, Capt. Carter, from Moji, with a general cargo. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
Edmore, American str., 7,002 tons, Capt. Capill, from Moji, with a general cargo.
Kurehara, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. Jones, from Swatow, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Lai Sang, British str., 2,224 tons, Capt. Mathews, from Parosuran, with a cargo of sugar. J. M. & Co.
Telegraph, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. Bentley, from Saigon, which port she left on August 25th, with a cargo of rice. Wo Fat Shing.
Western Knight, American str., 5,500 tons, Capt. Remy, from Manila, with a general cargo.
Yue Ying Wa, Chinese str., 518 tons, Capt. W. Anderson, from Newchwang and Dairen, with a general cargo, including beans. Carmichael & Clarke.

August 31st.
Ango Maru, Japanese str., 3,738 tons, Capt. Yawata, from Moji, with a general cargo. T. K. K.
Chongha, Chinese str., 558 tons, Captain Weatherhead, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo. Hing Lee.
Ching Sang, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Brewer, from Canton, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
Empress of Russia, British str., 8,789 tons, Capt. Robinson, from Vancouver, with a general cargo. C.P.O.S.
Hercules, British str., 1,370 tons, Capt. Underwood, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. P. & O.
Hong Hai, British str., 1,021 tons, Capt. Bambridge, from Singapore, which port she left on August 25th, with a general cargo.
Jude, French str., 386 tons, Capt. Cornillon, from Hoihow, with a general cargo. Kai Yue.
Kuan Sang, British str., 3,036 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Kobe, which port she left on August 24th, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
Kurehara, Chinese str., 1,499 tons, Capt. Sangster, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 25th, with a general cargo. C. M. S. Co.
Rinyun Maru, Japanese str., 3,990 tons, Capt. Nakano, from Moji, which port she left on August 25th, with a general cargo. Doddwell & Co.
Tai Sei Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Lenos, from Hoihow, with a general cargo. Yau Fat & Co.
Titan, British str., 3,720 tons, Captain Garwood, from Singapore, which port she left on August 26th, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Typhoon, Dutch str., 2,888 tons, Captain Buys, from Amoy, with a general cargo. J. C. J. L.
Wasa, British str., 545 tons, Captain Sumner, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo. Wang Hing.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per ss. Empress of Russia, on August 31st:—Mr. M. N. Abraham, Mr. D. Abraham, Mr. W. B. Autentage, Mr. J. Alindogan, Mr. A. S. Arguelles, Mr. and Mrs. M. Arguelles, Mr. R. Almavio, Mrs. O. T. Breakspear, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brownell, Mr. J. C. Caster, Mr. H. C. E. T. Boland, Miss P. Berich, Mr. C. D. Blackwelder, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Bailey, Miss L. Badley, Miss E. Benson, Capt. S. Brown, Mr. J. M. Baumhold, Mr. C. Brimo, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Burdick, Mr. Harry Bosh, Mr. J. A. Beattie, Mr. B. Betourney, Mr. H. Cobb, Mrs. Anna Christman, Miss Evelyn Curdell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carruth, Mr. H. L. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark, Miss M. de la Cruz, Sister L. de la Cruz, Mr. E. L. Clondio, Mr. Robert S. Crocker, Miss M. Carbett, Mr. A. B. Uy Calderon, Mr. Louis Dundee, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. De Bystyn, Mr. V. McDent, Mr. P. W. McDarrow, Mr. J. A. Edson, Mrs. Margaret M. Edson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Elliott, Mr. Ewer, Miss V. A. J. Endicott, Mrs. E. M. Eyer, Mr. M. A. Escamilla, Miss M. Foody, Mr. F. Francisco, Mr. F. H. Gouverneur, Miss George, Mr. B. C. Goldie, Mr. T. Gote, Mr. and Mrs. Gillman, Mrs. Newton W. Gilbert, Mr. F. H. Garrett, Rev. Jas. M. Henry, Miss J. Hall, Miss Hallis, Mr. J. S. Harrington, Mr. E. H. Hasharn, Miss S. A. Harney, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hendel, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Herrick, Mr. B. C. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jackson, Mrs. T. A. Kearney, Mr. D. B. Lowry, Mrs. C. S. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Leblan, Captain R. Lloyd, Mr. Levison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lehman, Mr. M. Luben, Miss Grace Lynn, Miss Wm. Minul, Miss Ruth Millard, Mr. M. C. P. Miller, Miss Belle Myers, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Matthias, Mr. F. M. Mohler, Mr. M. Mender, Mr. Raymond J. Moore, Mr. L. Montali, Miss E. M. Moore, Miss R. Moser, Mr. M. L. Manapat, Mr. P. S. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Nichols, Sister M. Nieves, Mr. M. J. Nathan, Mr. Edward A. Nelson, Mr. S. R. Owen, Sister M. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Oman, Mrs. G. E. Pratt, Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Pillsbury, Dr. A. R. Padua, Mr. D. B. Pagnivian, Mr. E. R. Palmetag, Miss T. Phillips, Mrs. E. A. Palmetag, Mr. Albert Panesav, Mr. P. W. Ruston, Dr. L. L. Rial, Miss M. A. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith, Mr. E. Schradick, Mrs. M. Sloan, Mr. J. O. Sloan, Rev.

W. J. Smith, Mrs. Shibbath, Mrs. B. M. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. Williams Scott, Mr. John E. Trudell, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tatcher, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Thompson, Mr. G. Tobunar, Mr. T. Tadross, Mr. Jose Fortajada, Mr. Vincent, Miss Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Father G. Vivar, Mrs. Casiana Villarin, Mr. H. R. Wells, Mrs. S. W. Wong, Capt. A. G. Yankey, Mrs. L. O. Zaira, Miss C. S. Fraser, Mr. A. Gvando, Mr. and Mrs. Marfoe, Mr. John A. Rose, Mrs. and Miss Vieders, Dr. B. K. Vieders, Mr. J. L. Willis, Mrs. and Miss Willis.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* reached Yokohama on August 26th, left there on August 27th, and is due to reach Vancouver on September 10th.
The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe on August 26th, left there on August 27th, and was due at Yokohama on August 30th.
The *Empress of Asia*, which sailed from Hongkong on August 7th, arrived at Vancouver on August 23th.

SHIPPING ITEM.

The *Changsha*, of which Messrs. Butterfield & Swire are agents, is reported to have gone aground off Cairns, Queensland, while on her voyage from Australia to the Far East. Little damage, however, was done to the vessel, which continued her voyage about two hours after running aground.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 31st, 10.55.—Warning to Hongkong, Puluu, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 21 deg. N. Long. 123 deg. E, direction N. velocity 8 to 12 miles per hour.

August 31st, 11.40.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan, Weihaiwei, Formosa or N. Luzon.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the southeast of China and slightly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. It has increased slightly over the Visayas.

The depression over Annam has filled up. The typhoon appears to be moving northward at 6 a.m. its central was in about latitude 21 deg. N. and longitude 123 deg. E; but in the absence of observations from Formosa and N. Luzon this position is uncertain.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1st, 64.29 inches, against an average of 56.92 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	W. or variable winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	N. to N.W. winds, freshening; clearing.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 1st to 5th September 1919.

Days of Week	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.	Height	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.	Height
Mon.	1	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	
	1	0 37	5 9	1	7 43	3 0
	1	4 14	4 3	1	6 40	3 6
Tues.	2	1 14	5 9	2	9 31	3 1
	2	4 24	3 9	2	6 45	3 8
Wed.	3	2 12	5 9	3	11 8	2 9
	3	No infer.	high	3	No low water	
Thurs.	4	3 24	5 0	4	0 9	2 6
	4	No infer.	high	4	No low water	
Fri.	5	4 37	5 2	5	0 56	2 3
	5	6 48	4 4	5	11 24	4 2
Satur.	6	5 46	4 5	6	1 33	1 9
	6	8 17	4 5	6	0 19	4 0
Su.	7	6 43	5 8	7	2 55	1 6
	7	8 19	4 8	7	2 55	1 6

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS
DE. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
Invaluable for diseases of these important organs, Gravel, Pain, the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 8s., leading Chemists, or post free, Dr. L. Leclerc, 10, St. James's Place, London, W. 1. Sole Agents, Hongkong, Messrs. J. A. Edson, 12, BVI Castleside, New York, 30, BROADWAY, ST. PAUL, TORONTO, LONDON, LTD., AUSTRIA, ELLIOT BROS. Sydney and Brisbane; NEW ZEALAND, DAVIS CO. Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copiba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

Paris, 8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	10th Sept.	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
"KHIVA"	23rd Oct.	28th Nov.	4th Dec.

For BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNEFA"	7th Sept.	26th Sept.

For CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARRATOON APCAR"	6th Sept.	19th Sept.
"ITOLA"	1st Oct.	26th Oct.

For SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"KHIVA"	26th Sept.	9th Oct.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., 22, Des Vaux Road Central HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	3rd Sept.	11 A.M.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel. For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	CHONGKING	Mon., 1st Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYANG	Tues., 2nd Sept., 11 A.M.
KOBE	CHOYANG	Tues., 2nd Sept., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Thurs., 4th Sept., 11 A.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	RUMSANG	Thurs., 4th Sept., 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Fri., 5th Sept., 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIENSANG	Fri., 5th Sept., 11 A.M.
MANILA	TUENSANG	Fri., 12th Sept., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly or passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORENO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao, and Labad Dava.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

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CP & OS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 30
Monteagle	Oct. 10	Nov. 12
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "Empress of Russia," 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold EMPRESS OF ASIA, 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Fares subject to change without notice. Registrations for Passage for August 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage, rates, sailings and reservation of berths, apply to the Agents, Messrs. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Phone 122, HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"EDMORE"	...	About	Sept. 2nd.
"WESTERN KNIGHT"	...	About	Sept. 4th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About	Sept. 22nd.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	...	About	Oct. 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

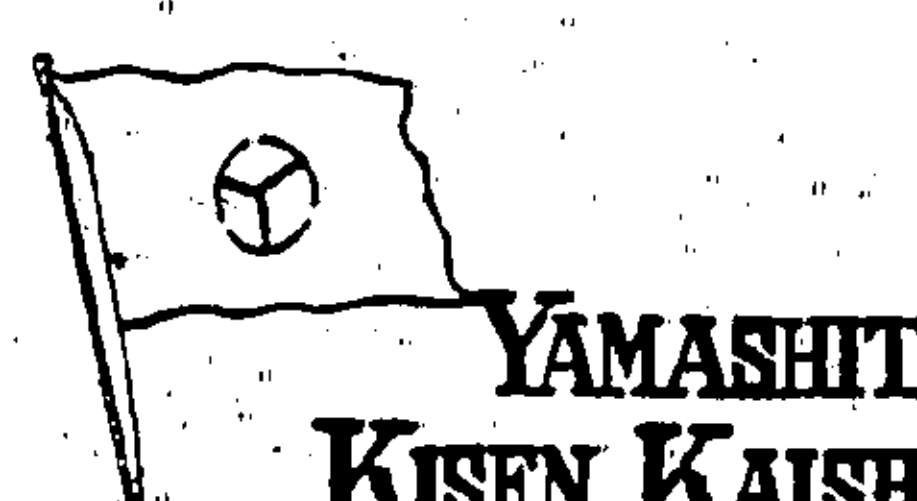
"COAXET"	...	About	Oct. 5th.
"WABAN"	...	About	Oct. 11th.
"WEST MUNHAM"	...	About	Nov. 16th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

Y. K. K.



YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1	...	REGULAR SERVICE FOR
NANYO MARU No. 2	...	FREIGHT BETWEEN
NANYO MARU No. 3	...	HONGKONG, BANGKOK
RODEGAURA MARU	...	AND OR
KYODO MARU No. 12	...	SINGAPORE.
TAMON MARU No. 1	...	
ASOSAN MARU	...	
CHEIAN MARU	...	

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI,

AGENT,

Tel. 140 and 155.

Tor Floor, King's Building,

111.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROSE, BEER, PORT SAID, CALLED, HAVANA, MANILA, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, YAWO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to

OHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents

Telephone No. 2108

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(HULLMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"WUHU"	On 1st Sept. 5 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGHOU"	On 2nd Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUINAG"	On 3rd Sept. D'light
SHANGHAI & TUNGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Sept. D'light
HONGKONG, FAKHO and HOIHOW	"KAIFONG"	On 3rd Sept. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAITS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tungtao (weekly), making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW**

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	2nd Sept., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	5th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**U.S. MAIL LINE.**

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the standard of on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAYA, BURMA, OBYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	10th September	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
KHIVA	22nd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR**BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.**

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	28th Sept.

FOR**CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.**

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ARRATON APCAR	6th Sept.	29th Sept.
ITOLA	1st Oct.	28th Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
KHIVA	26th Sept.	9th Oct.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila)	Friday, 10th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (omitting Keelung)	Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU	Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
IYO MARU	Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.****BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.**

KOSOKU MARU	Wednesday, 3rd Sept.
HWAB-WU	Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU	Monday, 15th Sept.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINRYU MARU	Wednesday, 2nd September.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	Wednesday, 2nd Sept., at 8 p.m.
KAGA MARU	Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 232 & 234

S. YASUDA, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 15th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 2nd.
NIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th.

+ omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,400	Sept. 10th.
SRIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,400	Jan. 9th, 1920.

These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Port of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER

Kino's Building

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 23rd Sept.
MARSEILLES VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 4th Oct.
MARSEILLES VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 27th Sept.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building,

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU ... Monday, 1st September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

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